# ARBITRATION REJECTED.

CLOAR MANUFACTURERS SAY THEY CANNOT VIELD.

An Offer to Bring-About a Settlement Made by Neth Low for the Connett of Mediation-Manufacturer Pophin Says He Will Sue the Association for \$750,000 Damages for Conspiracy to Injure Ills Rusiness.

The feature of the cloakmakers' strike yesterday was an unsuccessful attempt on the part of Seth Low, as Chairman of the Council of Meditation and Conciliation, to settle the troubles. Its sent a letter to Henry Rothschild. Secretary of the Cleak Manufacturers' Associa-At the head of the letter are these names: Riget Rev. K. C. Potter, Charles Stuart Smith, linton W. Sweet, Charles A. Cowen, Walter F. See, James R. Strong, Seth Low, Fellx Ad-ler, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Mrs. M. E. J. Kelley, Edward King, Chris, Evans, H. Oscar Cole, C. Hoadley, John N. Bogert. The letter is as

The New York Council of Mediation and Conciliation, composed as is shown by the names in the top of this sheet, has been greatly disturbed, as are all other good citizens, by the strike now existing in the clonkmaking trade, We containly have no disposition to interfere in matters that are none of our business, and, on the other hand, if the relations between the manufacturers and the employees are such that our friendly offices might be of service in bringing about a better understanding, I am authortred to place them at your disposal.

The committee, consisting of myself as Chairman, Mr. James R. Strong, President of the Conneil of Federation of the Electrical Workers, an employer, and Mr. John N. Bogert, a member of the typographical union, has been appointed to take part in any negotiations that

may result from this letter.
"A similar letter has been sent to Mr. M. Bornstein, Secretary of the employees' organization. If both parties to the controversy wish to avail themselves of our services, a will communicate with my colleagues and make an arrangement for an early meeting with representatives from both of the bodies actually concerned with the strike. If only one party to the controversy gives its consent. I should feel that everything within the power of our council has been done in making the tender of our services in case they are desired.

Hoping that you will appreciate that this letter is written aimply in the interest of industrial peace and the solution of labor disputes by mutual agreement, I have the honor to be, espectfully. "SETH Low, Chairman."

Bornstein grasped at the idea of arbitration, respectfully. but the Manufacturers' Association refused in the following letter:

Acknowledging your very kind and courteous letter of the 7th inst., we would say in re-ply that all the members of our association to ply that all the members of our association to the best of our knowledge have at all times been willing to rectify any evils or grievances presented to them by their respective workmen.

"A short time previous to the present strike a demand was made upon us for increased wages, and recognizing the necessity for granting the same, we did so after the necessary parley, and we supposed that everything was satisfactor; to the workmen who made the demand. A short time thereafter, without a word or warning, our cutters left us without presenting any complaint and without cause, as far as we know, giving as a reason that their action was taken in sympathy with the operators, who left their positions two days previous.

"The cutters' positions we have been able to fill, partly by members who have seceded from their union and partly by others who were equally proficient, yet not members of the Cutters' Union.

"We have likewise, to a great extent, supplied

their union and partly by others who were equally proficient, yet not members of the Cutters' I nion.

"We have likewise, to a great extent, supplied the places of the pressers. The only element which is causing any difficulty that we know is the operators. A great many of them have broken away from their unions, recognizing the injustice of the position into which they have been falsely led by their leaders. While the force at present at work is not equal to the demand, the season is now so far advanced and the business for this season is so irretrievably damaged, that, having received assurances from many of our customers that they are willing to put up with the inconvenience rather than have union sonditions imposed upon the manufacture of our customers that they are willing to resent and future good. It should not be interpreted as being antagonistic to that good help whom we are willing to reinstate and willing to keep in our employ as long as they faithfully perform the duties of their respective positions, and whom we are willing to pay in accordance with their skill. The present strike was inaugurated without warning. Most of our workmen were making excellent wages, ranging from \$15 to \$30 and \$40 per week, not in isolated cases, but in the general average. Such was the amount of money they individually carned. Such amount we are willing to have them continue to carn, and all that we ask is that they return to their positions.

"We expressed curselves in our resolutions as not being antagonistic to organized labor; neither are we. But for the general good of the trade of New York city and for the workmen it is necessary to rotain the frade here. For our beenefit, for the welfare of the civil community, for the sake of peace and order and for the sake of the charities, it is well for all workmen that they recognize that their interests are identical with those of the merchants, and that griev-

for the sake of peace and order and for the sake of the charities, it is well for all workmen that they recognize that their interests are identical with those of the merchants, and that grievances can best be remedied by presenting them in a fair way, and they will always receive fair consideration. But they must recognize that unjust demands will be met at all times by the manufacturers, individually and unitedly, with a degree of firmness which they must respect.

"We thank you very much for your kind offer, but we do not think that mediation on your pivit in the present difficulty will bring about such results as you anticipate, as we are conversant with the character of the men who work in our industry. Our doors are open for them to return to work, and all who are out will be employed. This is a fair, liberal, and open statement, which you have our permission to publish, and we trust that you will regard it in the friendly and firm spirit in which it is given to you. Very respectfully, yours, Daniel N. Richman, President Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association."

A Popkin of A. Popkin & Co., cloak manufac-

statement, which you have our permission to publish, and we truet that you will regard it in the friendly and firm spirit in which it is given to you. Very respectfully, yours. Daniel N. Richman, President Cloak and Suit Manufacturers, ascociation."

A. Popkin of A. Popkin & Co., cloak manufacturers, of 450-461 Broadway, went before the Grand Jury on Thursday and sought to have Henry Page of Faulkner, Page & Co., dealers in cloths, indicted for conspiracy to injure him in his business. Mr. Popkin, it is understood, took this course on the advice of his counsel, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. The witnesses who testified after Mr. Popkin had finished were George Vietor of Vietor & Achelis, Mr. Milliken of Deering, Milliken & Co., and Charles M. Carter, cloak manufacturer, of Boston. The Grand Jury dismissed Popkin's complaint yesterday. Popkin told a reporter that he had withdrawn his complaint before it was dismissed at the suggestion of Gen. Tracy, and that fen. Tracy will at once begin a civil suit in his behalf against the Cloak Manufacturers' Association of this city to recover \$750,000 damages.

Mr. A. Friedlander, a manufacturer, said to a reporter that a few days after the representatives of the 160 firms signed the agreement to stand by one another, Mr. Rothschild and Meyer Jonasson of the association telephoned him that they wished to see him at once at Mr. Rothschild and Meyer Jonasson of the association telephoned him that they wished to see him at once at Mr. Rothschild and Mr. Jonasson called upon Mr. Popkin at his place of business and assist that it was. Mr. Protein and Mr. Jonasson called upon Mr. Popkin at his place of business and assist that it was. Mr. Protein and Mr. Popkin had said that it was. Mr. Protein and Mr. Popkin had said that it was. Mr. Protein and Mr. Popkin had sain. "They popkin a construct and my word there weren't worth a damn."

Sam afterward a city asiesman of Faulkner, Page & Co., Mr. Popkin & Co. for twenty-one pieces of goods. Mr. Popkin word based that his signature and his wo

him with boxes told him that he was very sorry that he would have to stop selling him boxes. Since he signed the union agreement he has been able to obtain cloth, however, and has been making money, and his opponents have been cosing money. His troubles since the signing of the union agreement, he said, were in his opinion the result of a conspiracy on the part of the members of the Manufacturers' Association, and therefore he had determined to sue for \$750,000 damages.

The striking clock makers any saved vesterders.

and therefore he had determined to sue for \$730,000 damages. The striking cloakmakers appeared yesterday to have recognized the power of the law and the wholesale arrests of rotters, men and women, and their prompt punishment by the Police Justices have bad an effect. The only case of whisker pulling by women strikers took place yesterday morning at Grand and Spring streets, where one or two women made it unpleasant for some non-union men who were going to work.

where one or two women made it unpleasant for some non-union men who were going to work.

About forty policemen from the Macdongal street station were detailed to watch the cloak factories in Broadway, and in Epring. Greene, Mercer, and other streets in the precinct. The mobs of women who have been terrorizing the workers for the last day or two did not appear. At Freedman Brothers, Prince street and Broadway, Mrs. Freedman, who heard that a mob was coming, had a hose ready to play cold water on the rioters. J. Rothchild, of Meyer, Jonassen & Co., told a Sun reporter that one-third of the strikers are now at work in other cities.

Among the non-union men at work in A. Beller & Co.'s factory, 67 Greene street, is Jacob A. Latizer, formerly delegate of the Cloak and Suit Cutters' Union to the Central Labor Union. "I left the union," he said to a Sun reporter less night, "because I am an honest man and would not consent to corruption. Last year when money was raised for relief of the unemployed I was one of the Auditing Committee consisting of three members. There was \$1,500 which was not accounted for, and I could not get an accounting for pass it, which was not accepted. Then I left the union. I believe in a union, but not in a union where there is corruption."

Latizer showed the reporter a letter which be

cepted. Then I left the union. I believe in a union, but not in a union where there is corruption."

Latizer showed the reporter a letter which he said was from Barondess, but would only let the sland was from Barondess, but would only let the signature be seen. This alleged letter ended:

"I am, dear brother, yours at the expense of organized labor, Joseph Barondess."

A crowded meeting of the wives and daughters of the striking cloakmakers was held last night at 412 Grand street. Miss Sara Finkelstein presided, and Miss Finkelstein and Meyer Schoenfeld were the principal speakers.

Schoenfeld were the principal speakers.

Schoenfeld told them that the landlords were heginning to be harsh, and that besides suffering hunger they would be driven from their homes. This made the women hysterical, and half of them were soon in tears.

Resolutions were passed to continue the strike and pledging the women to keep their husbands and fathers from returning to work.

A meeting of all branches of the cloak and clothing trades was held at 80 Clinton street. Samuel Gompers was there by invitation. It was reported that the meeting was called to endeavor to bring the strike to an end.

#### FELL SEVEN STORIES.

A Germon Laborer Killed in Arnold, Constable & Co,'s Store. John Pauls, a German laborer, fell seven stories yesterday afternoon while transferring some elevator machinery in Arnold, Constable & Co.'s store and was instantly killed. Three

very narrow escape from death. The accident took place at 3:40 o'clock, when the store was crowded with women shopping, but as it occurred in the rear of the place, in the shaft of the freight elevator, no one knew anything about it at the time and there was no excitement.

other men who were working with him had

Pauls, together with William F. McCoy, the foreman of the work, George Diffendale of 39 Sullivan street, and Gus Piesth of 86 North Third street, Brooklyn, E. D., fellow workmen. were employed all day yesterday in taking out the machinery of the old elevator preparatory to putting in a new and improved elevator at the Fifth avenue end of the store.
When the accident occurred Pauls and McCoy

were standing on a scaffolding, which was laid from a window ledge in the elevator shaft to a temporary joint, which was fastened to the wall of the shaft. The other two men were standing

of the shaft. The other two men were standing on the floor of the seventh story, holding the ropes by which was suspended the large guide wheel of the elevator cables, which they were in the act of lowering.

In some way, no one seems to know exactly how, the wheel slipped and fell, striking the scaffolding and breaking it in two. McCoy was thrown high into the air by the force of the blow, and was hurled directly through a window in the shaft, falling unharmed on the floor of the room into which he was thrown.

Pauls was plunged headlong down the shaft. In falling he turned and made a frantic grab at the window ledge. He caught it with one hand, and for a moment swung in midair. Then, with a cry, he let go his hold and fell. The three men watched nim as he dropped down the shaft and heard the crash as the bedy struck the bottom. When they made their way to the cellar they found that Pauls's head had been torn off, and that he had evidently been killed instantly.

Pauls, who was unmarried, lived at 1,549 Second avenue. He had been in this country over ten years, and was considered an excellent workman.

THE RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN.

Application by a Denver Bank for the Removal of Receiver Jeffrey.

DENVER, Nov. 9.-The National Bank of Commerce to-day began proceedings before Judge Allen, asking for the removal of President Jeffrey of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad as receiver of the Rio Grande Southern road, receiver of the Rio Grande Southern road, charging conspiracy to defraud certain creditors of the road, of which the Bank of Commerce is one, to the amount of \$25,000 loaned the Rio Grande Southern to aid in its construction. Five other creditors join the bank in the application for the removal of Mr. Jeffrey. Export of the Bank of Commerce. The purpose, it is believed, is to get these claims placed in advance of the bond-holders.

# The Queen and Crescent Contest.

The hearing on the application for a decree of cinnati extension fives, which was to have come up in Cincinnati yesterday, was postponed until to-day. United States Judge Pardee in New Orleans has dissolved the injunction granted at Orieans has dissolved the injunction granted at the Alabama Great Southern election restraining the inspectors from counting the votes cast for directors representing the Cheinnati, Hamilton and Dayton interests. Before this injunction was dissolved, however, another had been obtained on behalf of the Southern Railway interests in the City Court of Birmingham on a bill praying that Henry A. Taylor, Alfred Sulley, Eugene Zimmerman, John H. Taylor, Henry A. Shoemaker, and M. D. Woodford be not recognized by officers of the Alabama Great Southern.

Merger of Two Ohio Railroad Companies TOLEDO, O., Nov. 9 .- A consolidation was effected yesterday in this city of the Fort Wayne and Eastern Railway of Indiana and the Ohio Railway Company. The new road will be known Railway Company. The new road will be known as the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway Company. The officers of the new road are G. L. Day, President; C. G. Patterson, Vicepresident; C. T. Lewis and H. H. Ely, Treasurers. The following directors were elected; G. L. Day and John Jacob Astor of New York, J. H. Dayles, C. T. Lewis, and A. W. Scott of Toledo, and C. N. Haskell of Ottawa.

The Reading Reorganization Plan. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.-In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Dailas denied the petition of Isaac L. Rice for a rehearing on the petition of the receivers of the Reading Rail-road regarding the reorganization of that property. It is believed an appeal will be taken either to the United States Circuit Court of Ap-peals or to the United States Supreme Court.

# A New York Woman Attempts Suicide to

BOSTON, Nov. 9 .- Mary A. Harold, a young wo man, who left New York on Wednesday evening at the request, she says, of Patrick Weich of Chelsea, whom she thought she was to marry, Chelsea, whom she thought she was to marry, swallowed a tooth powder preparation at the Broadway House in Chelsea this morning to end her life. She is now at the Frost Hospital in a convulsive state. She said she became nequainted with Welch about four months ago in New York. They became engaged, and Welch came to Chelsea in response to a letter from him. They quarrelied and Welch declared the engagement broken, and she attempted suicide. The doctors say ahe will probably recover. She is 28 years old, and gave her sidress as 125 West Sixty-first street, New York.

# Two Browned Men.

The body of a man about 40 years old was found in the East River, near the foot of Stanton street, yesterday morning. It was that of a man with dark complexion, black hair and

man with dark complexion, black hair and brown moustache. Seventy cents and two business cards marked Sherwood, 287 West street, were in the pockets.

The body of an unknown man, apparently a laborer, was found in the Harten River at Ninety-pinth street yesterday, and was removed to the Morque. In one of the pockets was a pawn ticket representing a pair of shoes which had been pledged in a pawn shop on Second avenue, near Sixty-Brst street, on Oct. 24. It was issued to James Scott of East Fifty-sixth street. The pawnbroker did not know the number.

# SLAPS HIS WIFE IN COURT.

TRUCKMAN LATSON AROUSES THE WRATH OF JUSTICE POORHIS.

The Magistrate Can Scarcely Restrain Himself When the Truckman, Before His Eyen, Strikes the Long-suffering Wife, Who Was Aiready Sorry that She Had Complained Against His Brutality-Will Latson's Political Pull Sava Him!

William Latson, a truckman, of 13 Jones street, when arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of assault preferred by his wife, Mary, struck her a blow on one of her eyes which was already badly blackened. Justice Voorbis, who was hearing the case, so far forgot his judicial dig-nity at the brutality of the man that he grabbed his gavel, and, jumping to his feet, prepared to punish him personally. Remembering himself, he sat down hastily, and, with his face white and voice trembling with anger, told the prisoner what he thought of him. He then held him for trial,

Mrs. Latson, who is the janitress of the buildings at 13 and 15 Jones street, appeared in court on Thursday and got a summons for her husband. She is a delicate-looking woman of 34, and, as one eye was badly blackened and her face cut and bruised. Justice Voorhes at once gave her a summons commanding her husband to appear in court and explain why he had struck'her Yesterday they came to court together, the husband a great hulking fellow, with bullet head closely shaven. He was sulky, and looked savagely at everybody in court from under shaggy eyebrows.



LATSON STRIKING HIS WIFE.

He did not notice or speak to the closely velled little woman who stood at his side furtively looking up into his face, evidently more than half sorry she had been the means of bringing him there. Beside them stood their only daughter, a girl of 19, with a baby in her arms. For two hours they waited for the case to be reached. When the case did come up Justice Voorhis thought to get through it quickly by smoothing things over as he had many a family quarrel before. His usual method of reconciling brutal husband to a long-suffering wife is to lecture the pair a little, and, after exacting a promise from the husband not to strike his wife again to discharge the man with the parting injunction that if he does offend again he will be

junction that if he does offend again he will be sent to the Island. Yesterday there was a surprise in store for the Justice, and his method failed to work.

The wife came up on the stand in a shame-faced manner when the case was called, and, with veil closely drawn, numbled something about being sorry for having brought her husband to court.

"Lift your veil, madam. I cannot hear what you say," said Justice Voorhis, not remembering the woman.

you say," said Justice Voorhis, not remember-ing the woman.

She did so, hesitatingly, with trembling fin-gers, revealing an eye nearly closed and very black, and a face tear-stained and covered with

black, and a face tear-stained and covered with bruises.

"I hope, your Honor—"she began in a tremulous voice.

Justice Voorhis gave one look at the woman.

"That will do, madam," he said. "Where is your husband?"

Latsen shuffled up on the stand, where his huge frame towered over the little woman who stood beside him. He glanced angrily at his wife and defiantly at the Justice, and leaned familiarly over the judicial bench.

"Now, madam, I wish to hear your side of the story. Then I will hear your husband, and I don't doubt that he will be sorry and offer you an apology.

don't doubt that he will be sorry and apology.

"Will I'" angrily said Latson in a gruff voice.

"Keep still !" ordered Justice Voorhis, and Latson stopped with a growl.

Then the Justice compelled Mrs. Latson to tell the facts in the case, which she did with great reluctance. For a year, according to her story, her husband has not been working. In addition to living on her, he has regularly demanded money which he spent for liquor, and, when drunk, he assaulted her so that her life become almost unbearable. Still she loved him, and although afraid for her life when he was in an analysis of the time, she although afraid for her life when he was in an evil mood, which was most of the time, she hated to make complaint against him. For some time he expected to get work from As-semblyman John Martin of the Eighth district,

semblyman John Martin of the Eighth district, who had promised him an easy place.

Latson received \$6 from his wife election day and went out to work for Martin at the bolls. He came home at hight very drunk and awoke Wednesday morning in a bad temper. After seeing by the morning papers that Martin was defeated for re-election, Latson became worse tempered than before. He left the house, however, and did not return until after supper at night.

tempered than better. He was interested and did not return until after supper at night.

He was intoxicated when he came in, and, swaggering up to his wife, demanded money. She told him quietly that she had given him all she could spare, and begged him to be quiet and go to bed.

With a curse he struck a right-handed blow straight from the shoulder in her face, knocking her into one corner of the room, where she lay stunned and almost senseless for some time. He then left the house.

"But I am sorry I have had him arrested, Judge." continued the little woman in a tearful voice. "We used to be so happy together, and he used to be good."

"That will do, madam." said Justice Voorhis, his face flushing as he looked at Latson, who had tried several times to interrupt his wife's story.

"Now, sir, in fairness, I will hear from you."

had tried several times to interrupt his who story.

"Now, sir, in fairness, I will hear from you," said he to the man.

"Well, all this bluff this woman is putting in pwith crying is rot. See!" began the man.

"It's a case of aggravation, and I ain't going to receive any talk in't from her or anybody else. I can run my own affairs to suit myself, and she can't run me. I admit I soaked her, but I didn't hit her hard, and she deserved it."

"There is no aggravation sufficient to cause a man to strike a woman, sir," said Justice Voorhis angrily.

man to strike a woman, sir, "axid Justice Voorhis angrily." "Well, you don't know her," replied Latson with warmth.

Justice Voorhis, after lecturing the man, said he would discharge him if he would promise never to lay his hand on his wife again.

"I'll do nothing of the kind," replied Latson." I'll he interferes with me I'll biff her again."

"I'd like to say one word, your Honor," began the little woman.

the little woman.
"You wait until I get through," exclaimed
"Lateon savagely or l'il—" and he brought his
hand down with a loud slap on his wife's injured The little woman put both hands to her face,

The little woman put both hands to her face, and cried softly.

Justice Voorhis grabbed his gavel, and, jumping to his feet, exclaimed: "How dare you do this before me?"

"Well, I was only showing you how lightly I hit her," returned Latson.

It was nearly a minute before the Justice could command his voice, but at last he managed to tell Latson what he thought of him, and that he would hold him in \$500 bail for trial. He ordered the wife to make a complaint before the clerks. Latson began to bully his wife while she was reluctantly making out the complaint, and had to be stopped.

He said he'd never go on the laland any way, as he would be discharged at his trial through a political pull. Justice Voorhis on hearing this said:

"If we can we will see that no political pull

a political pull. Justice voorms on hearing this said:

"If we can we will see that no political pull helps that man," adding that he did not see how any politician would be willing to help him.

Latson apparently cared little at helng locked up, and did not say good-by to his wife, who went away crying. She comforted herself in the thought that he would not be sent to the Island, and said to a reporter that he would surely get off.

"Oh! what a disgrace it would be," said she.
"I thought only to have him lectured a little when I made my complaint."

The Board of Excise has revoked the license of Joseph Hackett, who kept a soloon at 386 Third avenue. The decision was made under a law that want into effect in April, 1892. It gives the Board power, on proof of two convictions of violation of the excise law, to revoke a license. In this case it was shown that on April 5, 1894, and on Oct. 16, 1894, the licensee was convicted in General Seasions and was fined \$10 for each offence. The action of the Excise Board has attracted attention from the fact that, although the law has existed more than two years, this is the first license that has been revoked.

### NAVAL BUREAU REPORTS.

Enlistments During the Year-War Gam

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. - Admiral Ramsay, chief of navigation, in his annual report shows that during the year 3,984 men and 561 apprentices were enlisted or reentisted in the navy-815 men on board of cruising ships, 2,909 mer and 561 apprentices on board of receiving ships and at ports where there are naval stations, 149 men for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and 91 men for the vessels of the Flah Commission. Seven hundred men and 290 apprentices deserted during the year. Of this number 549 men and 194 apprentices deserted in home ports. Forty-eight men and 21 boys died. The number of enlisted men serving under continions service certificates June 30, 1894, was

The cruising records of all the ships presented by Admirai Ramsay Indicate the unusual aclivity of the navy last year. The Bennington holds the pennant for distance covered, having cruised 32,701 knots, including her great run from the Mediterranean to San Francisco Some of the records of other vessels in knots are as follows: Yorktown, 30.831; Concord. 95.084; Ranger, 22,017; Alliance, 17,417; Petrel, 16,-

Ranger, 22,017; Alliance, 17,417; Petrel, 16,781; Lancaster, 15,191; Charleston, 14,657; Philadelphia, 14,512; Portamouth, 14,039; San Francisco, 13,773; Adams, 13,038; Monongahela, 13,110; New York, 12,314; Baltimore, 12,231; Chicago, 11,879; Detroit, 10,864, and Marion, 10,829. Secretary Herbert cruised 1,991 knots on the Dolphin.
Commander Charles D. Sigsbee, the hydrographer of the Bureau of Navigation, who has charge of the preparations of charts to guide mariners, in his report says that during the year new charts of the North Pacific Ocean and of the great lakes have been issued and have met with great auccess. Special supplements to the North Atlantic nitot chart have been greatly in demand, especially those relating to the practical side of great-circle sailing, the delineation of ice limits over the great banks and of the lines of equal magnetic variation to every degree. The establishment of a branch hydrographic office at Chicago has been another innovation of the year. Surveys of the Detroit River entrance and of the west coast of Lower California have also been carried on.

The annual report of Commodore R. L.

ried on.

The annual report of Commodore R. L. Phythian. Superintendent of the Naval Academy, shows that at the beginning of the present academic year 245 cadets were on the rolls in all four classes. He recommends the building of two composite ships, each of about 1,000 tons displacement, to be especially designed for use as Naval Academy practice ships. Until such vessels are furnished. Commodore Phythian says, the seamanship drills at the academy and on the practice cruisers will not produce satisfactory results.

vessels are furnished. Commodore Phythian says, the seamanship drills at the academy and on the practice cruisers will not produce satisfactory results.

Capt. F. M. Bunce, commandant of the naval training station at Newport, R. I., says in his annual report that of the 888 apprentices at the station during the year 28 deserted, while 80 were discharged, a smail proportion to the number retained. Effort has been continued to add to the technical training of these boys a fondness for a naval life and a respect for the service. Its history, its incidents of peril and dash, and its life on foreign stations are taught, as before, by lectures. These have been increased in number to 22, illustrated by 574 stereopticon views. They represent nearly three years of work by Chaplain Holway, and have been printed at the station under his supervision.

According to the annual report of Capt. H. C. Taylor, President of the Naval War College and Torpedo School at Newport, whose pupils are all naval officers, the institution is very successful. Tactical plans for the defence of the principal strategic stronghold on the coast have been prepared, and an attempt has been made at the solution of war problems. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the course was the war games. These are of three kinds. One, played by two people, representing a duel between two single ships is based upon Admiral Colomb's game, with several important medifications. The second, or tactical game, is played on a large board or table, on which two fleets are supposed to engage. This game is based primarily upon one proposed by Commander McCalla, with modifications suggested by the Austrian and German games and by greater practice in playing it. The third, or strategic game, played by rules compiled by the college as the result of practice and of study of the several foreign naval kriegapiels, represents upon several charts in separate rooms the operations covering the whole theatre of war. Of these games the naval duel is regarded almost unanimously by

### SOMNOLENT DIVINES.

# The Discussion of Figures Has a Seportific Effect on Methodist Bishops,

The appropriations for missionary purposes engaged the attention of the Methodist Mission. ary Committee in session in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn yesterday morning and afternoon. Some of the venerable Hishops who have passed unscathed through the trials of missionary work in China and India and Japan have apparently found the the problem of making next year's appropria-

the problem of making next year's appropriations go a longer way than last year's too much for them. When the afternoon services drew to a close the soft-cushioned pews of the church invariably contain many divines, stretched out and snoring, oblivious of the battle of mathematicians going on about them.

The sessions of the committee begin with devotional exercises. At this period the committee not infrequently recalls the scene at the opening of a session of the United States Senate. The ministers are generally in their seats, but the reading of newspapers and letters and working at figures goes on just the same as in the national Capitol.

Bishop John P. Newman was at a desk writing when the chaplain read a chapter from the Hible, and the Bishop paid no attention to this, nor did he interrupt his work to John in the hymn. "Jesus shall reign whene'er the sun doth his successive journey run." While the chaplain prayed the Bishop was still at his figuring.

# The Weather.

The tail of the storm passing off the coast left its dis agreeable conditions of rain, snow, and fog over the middle Atlantic and New England States yesterday, and before any settled weather can cover this neigh borhood we are likely to feel the effects of a second disturbance of rain or snow, and possibly high winds from a storm now passing castward over the Lake re-gions. This storm is followed by clear, cold weather over the Northwest Blates.

over the Northwest States.

There has been from one to three inches of snow over northern New York and New England. In this city the first snow of the season, except for a flutter the night before election, began falling about 4:30 A. M., continuing till about noon, melting as it fell. There was a dense fog over the rivers and bay. Cverage humidity, 91 per cent.; wind north, average velocity 7 miles an hour; highest official temperature 58°, lowest 32°; barometer corrected to read to sea level at 8 A. M., 30.06; 3 P. M., 39.95. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Scr build-

ing, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: 3 A. M. 44° 33° 3.30 P. M. 56° 6 A. M. 45° 33° 6 P. M. 56° 12 M. 48° 12 M. 56° 37° 12 Mid. 45° Average on Nov. 9, 1893.

AVERAGE OR NOV. 9, 1863.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR SATURDAY.

For New England and Eastern New Tork—Show in
the interior; rain, changing to move, near the coast;
cooler by Saturday evening; increasing east wind,
shifting by Saturday evening to northwest; fuir Sunday in eastern New York.

For Western Pennaylyania, Wastern New York. For Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, and

Ohlo-Snow in the early morning and near the lake . .....

-FROM ANY POINT

THIS CITY

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NATIONAL GUARD GROWTH.

WILL GOV. MORTON LET GEN. POR-

TER CARRY ON HIS WORK? In Eight Years the State Militin Has Been Raised from Target Company Standards to an Effective Military Force, Ready and Equipped for Service. The election of Mr. Morton to the Governorship has raised a serious question in the minds

of the 15,000 members, more or less of the immediate friends as to what is to be done un-der the incoming administration regarding the executive department of the Quard. Nominal ly the Governor is the commander-in-chief of the militia of the State. As a mat-ter of fact, the man who is in im-mediate command of the National Guard is the Adjutant-General. Will Mr. Morton, as Governor, reappoint Gen. Josiah Porter, or will be put a new man in the place? That is the question that is stirring up the Guard, and it is one in which the people in general have as much interest as have the men who wear the uniforms. If the place is to be treated as one belonging to politics, then it is said that either Col. E. A. McAlnin, the tobacco manufacturer, will get it. or that it will go to Col. Seward of the Nint

If the matter were to be determined by a vote of the officers and men who are now in the service, there is little doubt that such a vote would be in favor of the reappointment of Gen. Porter. Gen. Porter is a Democrat, but no partisan line would be drawn by the men who would endorse him. He has drawn pone in the conduct of his office, and his principal and most valuable assistants, Col. Fred Phisterer and Major Stacpole, are both Republicans. Gen. Porter has been at the head of the Na-

tional Guard of the State since Jan. 1, 1886. He was appointed by Gov. Hill, who had just suc-ceeded Mr. Cleveland as the Executive officer of the State. What the National Guard was at that time there are many persons ready to tell. That it had in it some good regiments is true, but in many parts of the State no one can fairly deny that the organized militia had more of the character of target companies than of soldiery. deny that the organized militia had more of the character of target companies than of soldiery. Some attempt had been made to get it into a fair shape by getting rid of mere skeleton organizations, but the Guard was a topheavy and mostly ornamental body in 1880, when Gen. Porter came into control of it. Even the best of the organizations, the Seventh, the Twenty-third, and Gen. Porter's own regiment, the Twenty-third, and Gen. Porter's own regiment, the Twenty-second, were almost out of sight below the present military standard of the National Guard in many respects.

At that time the National Guard of the State was divided into four divisions, each with its Major-General, and eight brigades, with, of course, an equal number of Brigadier-Generals, One of the earliest acts of Gen. Porter was to get rid of these twelve general officers and of the 134 members of their staffs. Out of the troops who were left he organized the four brigades which now constitute the only divisions of the force. In this, as in all of the work that was afterward undertaken, Gen. Porter had the hearty support of Gov. Hill.

In the whole eight years that Gen. Porter has been at the head of the military administration of the State he had been working by steady methods toward a well-understood end. In his second year as Adjutant-General he visited various European countries and studied their military methods, with a view to adopting what in the policy which he has pursued may be judged from what he said some years ago.

"When I first became Colonel of the Twenty-conditions of the start in to reform every-

his plans, but has worked them forward steadily. Something of the policy which he has pursued may be judged from what he said some years ago.

"When I first became Colonel of the Twenty-second," he said, "I started in to reform everything from top to bottom. When I had been Colonel for five or six years, I was glad if I could bring about one reform in a year."

One of the great instruments through which Gen. Porter has made his work tell upon the National Guard has been the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill. Those who recall the first years of duty in the camp know that the week's tour was looked upon as one great hig drunk. The headquarters row was known as "Luxury Row," and the cost of liquors and eigars to the headquarters mess was not less than \$100 a week during the camping season. There existed then, as there does now, an order against the bringing in or the use of intoxicating liquors in the camp. Who obeyed it when headquarters set such an example? No one, Gen. Porter abolished the headquarters barroom, and required that either no liquor should be brought there, or that it should be kept out of sight. He encouraged neither spying nor tale-bearing, but in the course of years he has succeeded in making the camp a place that is free from drunkenness. Col. Merriam, in his report to the War Department this year, says he did not see a single instance of drunkenness or disorder in the camp. This, however, was but a small feature in what Gen. Porter had undertaken. "I want to make soldiers of the Guard," he had said, He began by putting the screws on the best regiments. He refused to let the Seventh have fireworks at the camp on the Fourth of July, and that of course shut out every other demonstration which might be suggested from others.

Military courtesy was insisted upon, cleanliness in camp, tent, and clothing, and finally, step by step, the requirements for drill were raised until no man or officer could spend a week in camp with credit without having done a fair amount of intelligent work as a preli

step by step the requirements for drill were raised until no man or officer could spend a week in camp with credit without having done a fair amount of intelligent work as a preliminary.

The efforts of the men were seconded by Gen. Porter in many ways. One of the most valuable, and one which is also most appreciated, was his efforts in behalf of the Guard with the Legislature. He has had the confidence of that body, whether it was Democratic or Republican, and it was his settled policy to get for the Guard everything that it deserved or needed.

When he took control the men had not even overcoats that were of any use. Year by year their needs have been looked after. New givercoats, blouses, and field equipments have been procured for the men, and for their organizations splendid armories have been built all over the State. Of the nearly fifty Separate Companies in the State only four are now without armories, and of the other organizations on one is without an armory or proper provision for getting one. What the military condition of the Guard is to-day can be judged from Col. Meriam's own words in the State camp last summer. Col. Merriam went there with a very small estimate in his mind of the value of the military condition of the military condition of the military condition of the standing army of this country," and he pointed to the men on the field.

Ten years ago, it is admitted, even the best organization in this State, if ordered into the field, would have had difficulty in properly setting a camp guard, and as for outpest duty, they would have had difficulty in properly setting a camp guard, and as for outpest duty, they would have had difficulty in properly setting a camp guard, and as for outpest duty, they would have had difficulty in properly setting a camp guard, and as for outpest duty, they be a few of the military for the field, would have head officers with the field and who does not know the duties which he would be called upon to perform there, in the field and who does not know the duties

shoes.

The whole medical and ambulance corps have been reorganized and provided also with instruments and supplies. These are but a few of the salient features of the improvement of the National Guard of this State, which, it is admitted, have been made during the last eight years.

Those who know Gen. Porter know that he has been working upon a consistent plan which aims at a much higher development of the Guard than that which he had yet brought it to. They believe that it would be a mistake upon the part of Mr. Morton to displace him for partisan reasons.

It is not thought likely that any of the officers on the staff of Gov. Flower will be reappointed when Governor-elect Morton assumes office on Jan. 1 next. It is felt in the National Guard that it would be a benefit to the Guard if Adujtant-General Porter, Inspactor-General McGrath, Assistant Inspector-General Harding, and General Inspector of Rifle Practice Whitlock could be retained. These officers have accomplished an immense amount of work in their respective offices and have succeeded in bringing the fund to a state of efficiency equalited by no other State. Their long experience and thorough knowledge of National Guard affairs and their conscientious de votion to their military duties is well known, and the Guard as a body will be loath to see them replaced.

Some officers are anxious to start a petition around requesting the retention of these officers, but at last accounts it was not believed this would be found prac-

Private Fred McLewee of Company C. Seventh Regi-

# Umbrella vs.' Mackintosh.

Umbrellas are borrowed. seldom returned; they only keep your shoulders dry. A Mackintosh is seldom borrowed, always returned. It keeps the wearer dry from head to foot. HODG-MAN MACKIN-TOSHES are tailor made and fashionable. New Fall Styles now in.

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Grath. His friends among the officers of the guard have already started a polition around in his behalf.

The following schedule of othe matches has been arranged in the Seventh Regiment to be shot for in their armory range: Nov. 10, class match; Nov. 17, handleap match; Nov. 24, three prize match; Nov. 19, Abeel trophy match. In shooting in the sharpshooters matches at the armory range the following are the win ners of the prizes offered at the several competition Oct. 13, Corporal A. Stevens, Company F, 69; Oct. 20, Private J. D. Ford, Company F, 67; Oct. 27, Corporal A. Stevens, Company F, 68; Nov. 3, Corporal G. M.

The long-deferred election in Company D. Twelfth Regiment, for a Second Lieutenant will be held next Wednesday. These members of Company C have qualified a sharpshooters at the armory range: Capt. Seiter, 73; Sergeant Wells, 88; Corporal Laughlin, 69, and Corporal Barrenger, 68. The company will hold a dance at the armory next Wednesday night.

The Second Battery will hold a stag entertainme

The Second Battery will hold a stag entertainment at its armory on Dec. 7.

Company E. Twenty second Regiment, will hold its annual dinner at Hotel Tecumseh to-night. The committee in charge is Sergeant Mackay, Corporal Double day, Private Sullivan, and Private Clare. Company F will shoot for the Lawrence medal on Nov. 21. There are six "experts" in the regiment this senson, four of them belonging to Company H. Their names are: them belonging to Company H. Their names are: Sergeant-Major Phillips, N. C. S.; Lieut, Murphy, Company A. and Lieut, Isherwood; Corporal Goff, Corporal Oliver, and Corporal Cheevers of Company H. The following is the complete record of the regiment in rifle practice at Creedmor for the season which is now ended: Experts, 6; sharpshooters, 61; marksmen, 534;

The members of the Seventy-first Regiment are busy preparing for their annual inspection, which takes place next Monday at the armory. The following members of Company D have received 100 per cent. duty medals: Capt. W. H. Linson, Sergeants J. H. Schmidt, F. H. Lomax, F. Pidgeon; Corporal F. S. Maxwell, Privates R. R. Bright, V. Dreier, Jr., E. B. Es tabrook, J. P. Fitzpatrick, A. H. Houry, C. J. Haug, W. R. King, C. S. Kelly, C. W. Lehne, A. C. Milliken, F. J. ahoney, S. C. Parker, E. C. Price, J. Hyan, and O. F.

The cadets of the First Battery will hold their annual exhibition drill and reception on Wednesday evening, the 14th, at Wendell's Assembly Rooms, 334 West Forty-fourth street. The Forty-seventh Regiment corps will be among the organizations present, and will give an exhibition drill.

Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment has ordered a delinquency court for non-commissioned officers and privates to convene at the armory on Nov. 19. Major Abrams is detailed President of the same. The following "non-coms." have passed the Board of Examination and have received warrants: Q. M. Sergeant P. Halstead, Company C; Sergeant O, N, Beach, Jr., Company B; Corporal J. D. Crouch, Company B, The following endorsement by Inspector-General Mc-Grath is made on the muster rolls of the regiment, and Col. Appleton says he is gratified that faithful work (honorably discharged) and seven non-commissioned officers, as follows: One first sergeant, by death; two sergeants and one corporal, by honorable discharge: one corporal, commissioned First Lieutenaut in Company C. Seventy-first Regiment; two corporals, dropped. There are no vacancies in the list of officers, and only one in the list of non-commissioned officers, viz.: One sergeant-major. The net loss since last

muster is six, in Company A four, Company E three. The field and staff gains one. After an unusually rigid inspection of this regiment I fall to find any irregularities worthy of note. It may be said it is wondrous to see a regiment in which all the companies are so uniformly equal in strength, military appearance, soldierly beer ng, and military courtesy. Every detail is looked after with a care and pride that produces most satisfactory results. There criticisms of the Seventh. If they are National Guardsmen, let them do as well or hold their peace. If laymen, let them discuss affairs of which they have knowledge. I know the regiment to be a well-drilled and well-disciplined body of soldiers, an i, should they be required, I have no doubt but that they will fight.

Gen. James McLeer of the Second Brigade will re-In the Eighth Battalion the armory range will be open for practice next Thursday, and some interesting

matches are to be arranged. The fair of the Twenty-third Regiment, to be held in its new armory in Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, is to be opened next Wednesday night by Gov. Flower. A reception is to be given to him afterward at the Uni-

Lieut, J. N. Bruns of the Ninth Regiment is to re sign. This is the officer who in the Second Brigade was rejected by the Examining Board twice when he was before them after being elected in a company in the Fourteenth Regiment. He was commissi-Licutement in the Ninth Regiment June 23, 1893, and there was no little curiosity to know how he managed to slip through the Examining Board of the First Brigade after being rejected twice before the Second, and all within a few months' time. Company A will hold an entertainment and drill at the armory on Nov. 28, and Company B will hold a reception at Web ster Hall on Nov. 21. It is possible that the regiment may give a review in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Greene having tendered the use of the same to Col. Seward.

Diney Anxious to Bettre from the Cabinet, WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- Attorney-General Olney, in conversation with intimate friends dur-ing the past few months, has expressed himself ing the past few months, has expressed himself as anxious to return to private life, saying that the drudgery and responsibility of the office were wearing on him. His private law practice, it is said, is even now worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year, and would be largely increased if he were free from official trammels. It is also asserted that Mr. Olney, when he accepted the office of Attorney-General, which he did with reluctance, made it a condition that he might resign before the expiration of his term if he found the duties distinsteful. That time, it is said, is near at hand. Mr. Olney's relations with the President are of the closest character, and his intimate friends believe that he has remained in the Cabinet thus far at the President's solicitation.

Appointments by the President. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. - The following appoint-

William E. Russell of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Postmasters—Thomas F. Kelly, Adair, Ia.; Robert Rufsehmidt, Lansing, Ia.; F. A. D. Elder, Esdorado, III.; S. R. Gunder, Fairmont, III. W. C. Ellis, Mourtando, III.; S. R. Gunder, Jairmont, III. W. C. Ellis, Mourtando, III.; S. R. Gunder, Jairmont, III. W. C. Ellis, Mourtando, G. C. D. Savre, Chadron, Neb., J. E. Hill, Sabina, O.; Charles Evers, Napoisson, O.; C. H. Reinhart, Shepherdstown, W. Va.

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THE MOST ENINENT SPECIALIST IN AMERICA.

FAREWELL, REAR ADMIRAL BANCROFT GHERARDI RETIRES FROM ACTIVE SERVICE TO-DAY.

He Mas Been Forty-eight Years in the Service, Twenty-six of Which He Has Spent Affant A Record for Gallantry and Efficiency — With Parragut at Mobile, Rear Admiral Bancroft Charardi, ranking fficer of the United States navy and commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, having reached his sixty-second year, will be retired from active service at 10:30 o'clock this morn-ing. There will be a salute of thirteen guns as the Admiral's flag is hauled down from the receiving ship Vermont. The members of Ad-miral Gherardi's staff will assemble in the Lyceum building, and, after the order of retire-

ment from the Secretary of the Navy has been read, the Admiral will turn the yard over to the

custodianship of Capt. Frederick Rodgers, who will act until a new commandant is detailed. It

dore Montgomery Sicard may succeed Admiral has been rurnored about the yard that Comm



It was with keen regret that the officers of the

yard, the shipmates and friends of Admiral Sherardi, went to his office in the Lyceum building yesterday to pay their farewell respects to him. The stately orderly at the door was kept unusually busy ushering people into the room. When a SUN reporter went to the Lyceum Admiral Gherardi was seated in a corner of the office chatting with a brother officer, while

when a Sun reporter went to the Lyceum Admiral Gherardi was seated in a corner of the office chatting with a brother officer, while Capt. Rodgers performed the duties of commandant. The Admiral said:

"Of course I regret exceedingly that I am to leave the life in which I have been so long engaged. I feel active enough, and I am sorry to give up an active life. What are my plans for the future? I havely know. For a time, at least, I shall make my home here in New York, because I have a son who is just starting out in life, and I want to make a home here for him. I may settle later in Washington.

"The ceremony attending my retirement will be comparatively nothing at all. It is not as if I were going to welcome the succeeding commandant and formally deliver the yard into his care. Then there would be salutes and speeches and all that sort of thing. I will merely turn to Capt. Rodgers at 10:300 clock to-morrow morning and tell him that, in accordance with the law, I am relieved of duty and that he is to act. When this is over I shall be out of the yard in fifteen minutes."

While Admiral Gherardi was speaking one of the cierks from the Paymaster's office entered with two formidable-slooking books. When they were opened before him for his signature, the Admiral cherardi is a nephew of the historian, George Bancrot. He was born in Louisian, but entered the service from Massachusetts. His first cruise, lasting nearly four years, was made in the Ohis during the Mexican war. Then he served on the Saranac of the home squadron. After leaving the Navican war, Then he served on the Saranac of the home squadron. After leaving the Navican war, Then he served on the Saranac of the home squadron. After leaving the Navi Academy he cruised in the Mediterranen, and was made a Master and Lieutenant in 1855. He was navigating officer of the Verter Guil blockading squadron was second served. The home squadron has pecial service, the first atlantic cable, which was successfully accomplished in 1858. In July, 1832, he became Lieutenan

GEN. M'COOK A MAJOR-GENERAL,

Appointed in Place of Gen. Howard, Retired-Col. Forsyth Made a Brigadler WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- Brig.-Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook has been appointed Major-General of the United States army, vice Gen. Howard retired, and Col. James W. Forsyth of the Seventh Cavalry has been promoted to Brigadier-General to succeed McCook.

Gen. McCook has been for the past year in command of the new army Department of the Colorado, with headquarters at Denver. During the riots in that city last March he had a famous

command of the new army Department of the Colorado, with headquarters at Denver. During the riots in that city last March he had a famous altercation with Gov. Waite, in which he demonstrated to that official that the laws of the United States and his own duty as commander of the Federal forces and guardian of Federal property was paramount to any authority that could be claimed by the State's Executive.

Gen. McCook comes of the fighting McCooks, being the oldest of ten brothers in the national army. He was until to-day the fourth Brigadier-General in the army, and by the President's selection is promoted over Gens. Ruger, Merritt, and Brooke. However, he retires April 22 next year, on reaching the sare of 64, when the others will have a chance to reach the highest grade now authorized in the service.

Gen. Mctook graduated from the Military Academy in 1852, and was assigned to the Third infanity until he left the regular service in 1891 to accept the appointment of Colonel of the First Ohio Volunteers. He commanded his regiment in the first battle of Ruil Run, and was breveted there for gailant services. He was appointed Brigadier-tieneral of Volunteers the same year, He received successive brevets in the regular service, and on March 14, 1863, received that of Major-deneral for services in the third during the war. His regular commission as Brigadier-General dates from July 11, 1869.

Col. Forsyth, who has been appointed Brigadier-General has a record to be proud of. Horn in Ohio in 1855, and appelated to the Military Academy from that State, he graduated and became a second Leutenant of Infantry in 1866. Five years later, just a month before Sunnier was freed on, he obtained his First Leutenancy, and at the class of the war had Jumped up five grades to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He promothes to actual and brevet rank same in quick succession. In Cetaer, 1863, he was breveted Major for gailant conduct at Chickmandas, on April 7, 1864, the actual rank of Major and Assistant Adjutant-General pointed a Major in the Tenth librator Cav He became t olonal of the Seventh Cavan 1886. Since the war Gen. Forsyth has serv various staff capacities, and took part it Banneck campaign of 1878. He has publi a "Report of an Expedition Up the Ye stone River in 1876."